The Bebel Strength at Norfelk-Richmond almost Defenseless-Troops at Manassas and Harper's Ferry-Provisions Scarce. From Our Special Corresp

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1861. Your correspondent, some two weeks ago, was seized with an irresistible desire to visit the City of Richmond, and other points of interest in "e "Old Dominion." A minute account of the means used to satisfy this desire would be inconsistent with my design at no remote period to repent the visit, and would, be sides, compromise others. I shall, therefore, confine myself to an account of what I saw. I left Fortress Monroe about June 1, crossing in a fish-boat to a point opposite Newport News point. I did not consider it lvisable to go within the lines of the picket-guard at this point, but gained the following information, upon which full reliance may be placed:

The fortifications on Elizabeth River, guarding the passage to Norfolk and Portsmouth, commence with the valley at Sewall's Point. There are also batteries at Pig Point and at the Marine Hespital, and the Navy-Yard buildings are strongly fortified. In fact, there is a continuous line of fortifications, mounted with heavy guns taken from the Navy-Yard, along the river on each side. There are also sand-bag breast works on the coast extending from the Rip Raps below a point called Ocean View. The whole number of troops at Norfolk and in these intrenchments is about

After making such inquiries and observations as I deemed pendent, I took the Norfolk and Petersburg cars for Richmond. Passing through Petersburg I saw but few troops, they having been sent from this place to Nerfolk.

Until within the last week nothing whatever has been done by way of making Richmond defensible, and I assert positively, that it an advance is made upon it within a reasonably short time, it will find that city completely unprotected. Some time ago a movement was made to fortify Richmond. About 200 negroes, taken from the tobacco factories, were set at work in the erection of batteries, but being unaccus tomed to laboring in the sun they accomplished almost nothing. About 9 o'clock they were mustered to go to their labor at a distance of two miles from the city. The march was made the occasion for a general jolification on the part of the negroes. They formed companies, chose officers, and with hootings and shouts, bearing Confederate flags, marched out, reaching the place where the works were being thrown up, between 10 and 11 o'clock. Twenty ordinary laboring men would have done more work than the whole of these negroes. This attempt to turn the negroes to account has been abandoned, and about 60 convicts from the Penitentiary have taken their place. This is the entire force now employed on the defenses of Rich-

The soldiers do not work on the fortifications, but are encamped on the opposite side of the city. Within the last few weeks, the forces at Richmond have varied from 2,500 to 5,000. Seldom has there been, at any time, more than this latter number, and at present there are not more than 3,000. As fast as troops arrive at Richmond, they are forwarded to other points. Up to June 1, 8,000 troops had arrived from the Cotton States, and during my stay, up to last Sunday, about 4,000 additional had arrived.

Most of these have been sent to Harper's Ferry. Most of those at Manassas Junction are Virginiaus. There is great scarcity of arms in Richmond, and some of the troops now there are awaiting supplies. The arms given out are mostly of the old pattern. The machinery from Harper's Ferry is now being set up at the Tredegar Works, but it will be some time before it

can be made available.

The troops arriving in Richmond are many of them in a most miserable and destitute condition. pitals are full. The change of climate and water tells s severely upon the troops coming from the Cotton States as the extreme Southern climate would upon Northern men. These men, miserably clad, weak and tottering many of them, present a pitiable sight, as they pass through the street, seeming like sheep going to the slaughter.

One regiment, the Louisiana Zouaves, looked like cannibals, ragged and filthy, many of them nearly black. Three of them were shot a few days ago for disorderly conduct, and the citizens declared that, if they were allowed to be about the town, they would shoot them at sight as they would mad dogs.

There is no doubt of the sincerity of the hatred to the Federal Government on the part of the people, but this has been induced by the most outrageous misrepreentations. Stories of the most incredible outrages perpetrated by our troops are current, and fully believed. I was told with the most perfect assurance that when the Federal troops took possession of Newport News of them held a pistol to the head of the father the other chter. By accounts such as these the feelings of the people have been wrought up to the intensest baired. Even the women and children share in this, and I verily believe that the women would right like she tigers. Persons calling themselves gentlemen are heard fairly raving with blasphemous abuse of the Federal officers, Gen. Scott coming in for the largest shore. The language I heard used is too profane and obscene to give even an idea of. A few days ago a report was in circulation that Gen. Scott had died, and there was the wildest rejoicing. As I came on in the cars the little boys at the stations were shouting, "Old Scott is dead! Old Scott is dead!"

The people are arming themselves with every conceivable we pon; blacksmiths are forging Bowieknives and the like. I rode in a stage-coach with a Virginia gentleman carrying one of these home-made knives, with a blade at least twenty inches long, and weighing two pounds. Of course I expressed the highest admiration for the patriotic style of equipment of my fellow-traveler. I did not tell him that the only ene I had ever seen longer was the one presented to Potter for backing down a chivalrous Virginian with a weapon of a similar character.

Jeff Davis is stopping at the Spotswood House. The "Department" clarks are occupying temporarily the United States Custom-House at Richmond. From indications I venture to predict that they will never oc cupy the new Trensury Extension in Washington, and that they will have but a short lease of their present quarters, finished just previous to the Rebeltion by Uncle Sant, at a cost of \$250,000.

I saw Gen. Beauregard at Manassas Junction. The Virginians assert that he has visited our camps in

The number of troops at Manassas Junction on Monday last was between seven and eight thousand only. A detachment of from 2,000 to 3,000 was expected or that day, but they did not arrive, and probably will not. These were the troops sent from Pensacola, and the intention at Richmond was to put Gov. Wise in command of them, and send them to Manassas Gap to operate against the column advancing from Western Virginia. Gov. Wise will be accompanied by his son, O. Jennings Wise, who is in command of the "Richmond Blues." His company was to come down from Acquia Creek, where it has been stationed. He himself arrived in Richmond on Saturday last.

The mention of Acquia Creek reminds me that I with saw-dust by Cunningham, formerly at the Navy-Yard at Washington. A large portion of the shell thrown by the vessels attacking had been tampered with in this way. And it was owing to this that no more damage was done. They assert, and I am in-clined to believe, that no person was injured in this affair, on their side.

At Harper's Ferry there are not more than 12,000 men, and I doubt if more than 10,000. I stood on the principal hight commanding the town and the approaches thereto, from which I could count the tents, and there are not more than 8,000 men in these, and about 4,000 are in the houses of the town. The men are watchful, and in a good state of discipline. But the defenses have been overestimated. There are no

gues on this principal hight. The trees have been cut down in order to afford a good view of the country Stockades are erected on the minor highte running down into the town, but there is a lack o artillery, and not more than 30 or 32 guns are mounted. They have only four batteries of 16 guns with which to take the field to oppose our troops. Two companies of Kentucky troops are on the Maryland hights, together with a company of Marylanders, commanded by Capt.

Johnson of Baltimore. They have only one gun with
them. I think there is no truth in the report of disaffection among the Kentucky troops. I counted upward of 150 wagons at the Ferry, indicating that a movement in retreat is contemplated, though I could ascertain nothing of any such intention.

I learned the manner in which the "Law Grays" made their escape from Baltimore, and joined the Rebels. They got up a mock funeral of one of the members, filling the coffin with muskets. A number of ladies in carriages accompanied the procession as mourners, with various "munitions" concealed about their persons. The sad procession moved into the suburbs, and when fairly out of reach of observation, the coffin was despoiled, and the Grays went their way to the Rebel lines. A certain mantuamaker at the Ferry told me with great zest of two or three trips she had made to Baltimore, taking with her her apprentices, and bringing off "arms at d munitions of war," ance of the late circular of the Secretary of the Treasury, each being converted into a perfect magazine for

In closing this account I beg to notify Jeff. Davis & Co., that unless I am prevented by the advance, meanwhile, of Gen. Scott's troops, I shall make another excursion into Virginia from such point as shall offer the best facilaties within the next fortnight. I will also say, in conclusion, that the impression made upon my mind is, that the officers and other well-informed persons have little hope of being able to withstand the advance of the Federal troops, but the excitement is kept up among the people by evil misrepresentation. The advance of 60,000 Federal troops will soon correct

The Virginians profess to have no fears of an insurection among the slaves, but this is really one of their greatest sources of misgiving. I rode some distance with a negro-trader, who told me of an extensive plot for a rising lately discovered in Mississippi, from which

State he had just come.

The only business carried on, as far as I could discover, is the manufacture of shinplasters and bowieknives. Many private bankers are issuing shinplasters; 25 cents and 50 cents. They are not considered as worth anything, but there is no specie in circulation, and no regular bank notes of a less denomination than \$5. There must be change of some sort for these and for State notes, and all these varieties of currency are considered as of about equal value. They serve the

purpose of a nominal exchange of values.

The stock of provisions is running low; of bacon, especially, the supply is short, and no one can tell where more is to be obtained. In another month or two, every man, woman, and child, in the Confederate States will be barefoot, for there is no supply of boots and shoes in market. The country is ransacked for leather, and the Confederate troops are already suffering from a scarcity of this article. Altogether, Secession has a gloomy lock ahead, and this I know is recognized by the more intelligent. The whole movement originated and is supported through lying and stealing, and this has gone about as far as it can. I think there is very little Union feeling in and about Richmond, but the presence of an orderly force, restoring the supremacy of the laws; and reopening commerce, will soon correct this, and the people will execrate the despotism which has crushed every interest, and despoiled them of every constitutional right.

NAVAL NEWS.

United States steam gun-boat Iroquois, Palmer, Cadiz, 18 days, via Fayal 14 days, arrived at this port on Saturday, 15th. No date-lat. 38, long. 60, saw the wreck of a horm, brig; had been a long time in that situation. Could not see her name. The I. has

that situation. Could not see her name. The I. has had strong westerly winds for the last 11 days.

List of Officers.—Commander, James S. Palmer, Lieutenant and Executive Officer. J. B. Clair, Lieutenant, J. H. Hart, D. B. Harmody, F. P. McCree, Paymarier, R. B. Clark, Passed Assistant Surson. E. Vreeland Masters, C. J. Graves, H. B. Seele, J. V. McNair, First Assistant Engineer, H. Honderson, Second Assistant Engineer, D. N. Harris, Third-Assistant Engineer, C. A. Liutleston, Carpenter, J. A. Dizon.

The J. S. Liutleston, Carpenter, J. A. Dizon.

The U. S. gun-boat City of New-York was on Friday towed from foot of Vestry street, North River, to the Navy-Yard, where she will receive her ordnance. The United States gun-boat Quaker City is at Pier No. 4 North River, coaling and repairing.

KUTCHEM'S IMPROVED HAND-GRENADE. An effective weapon of defense and offense, designated by the inventor (Captain William F. Ketchum of Buffalo) with this name, was tried yesterday afterof Fifty-first street. A number of civilians and military gentlemen were present. The missile consists of a hollow, oblong ball of east iron, filled with powder. It is thrown by hand into the midst of an enemy. It is thrown by hard into the midst of an enemy, and is so constituted as to break a percussion cap on the instant of contact. It inevitably explodes, even though it touches only the person or falls into the mud, making terrific havee, slashing clean through one and a halinch planks, dieging up the earth, or scattering langments about a distance of many hundred yards. Ordinarily the new hand-grenades are not in the least dangerous, as the percussion cap cannot be reached without the medium of a simple appliance, which is attached before the missile is cast. Ignition takes place in the center, thus spreading destruction equally in all directions. Water will not injure the grenade, of which there are five sizes, weighing respectively one, two, three, four, and five pounds.

The particular use for which this instrument is adapted is defensive action on the part of merchantmen against privateers. Several seamen can sink a score thrown by hand into the midst of an enemy, and is so

adapted is defensive action on the part of more an against privateers. Several seamen can sink a score of boats as fast as they can approach, and hurl inevitable death among their occupants. Explosion never fails. Formidable execution may also be made with this instrument in the attack of intrenched camps, for which purpose the army bave long used a similar weapon touched off by a fuse. It is claimed that high servey officers have spoken in the most flattering terms which purpose the arts have long and although weapon touched of by a fuse. It is claimed that high army officers have spoken in the most flattering terms of Capt. Ketchum's invention, which combines the advantages of convenience, precision, and certainty of execution. Those interested may see specimens of the hand grenade at the office of Carbart, Needham & Co., No. 97 East Twenty-third street.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Permit me through your valuable paper to acknowledge the receipt of ten packages, contained shirts, drawers, Havelocks, and wrappers, for my regiment, which have been presented by Mrs. John H. Hasen, Directree of the Ladies' Aid Soriety for the Army, of 17th avenue Baptist Church (the Rev. Dr. Arminge, paster), and for which I return a solder's gratitude, hoping that the wearets will prove themselves worthy.

President's Life Guard, No. 8 Beckman street.

Col. L. von Gilsa, commanding Regiment de Kalb.

President's Life Guard, No. 8 Beckman street.

Col. L. von Gilsa, commanding Regiment de Kalb,
U. S. V., begs leave to return his most sincere thanks
to the Ladice' Association of the Dutch Reformed
Church, corner of Twenty-ninth street and Fifth avenue, for 67 fiannel undershirts; also, to the Ladice' Association of Dr. Thompson's Church, corner of Thirtyfourth street and Sixth avenue, for haversacks and
shoes, received by Adjutant Kleinschmidt, June 14,
1861, for the benefit of his regiment.

The officers and men of Company A, of the 69th Regiment, N. Y. S. M., now at Carm Corcorn, Virguia.

The officers and men of Company A, on the Company and the best gratefully acknowledge the receipt of four dozen gray flamed shirts (the kind gift Mrs. Lewis Francis, of East Twenty-seventh street), with a pocket-handkerchief and thread and needles in the pocket of each shirt—all of the best material.

ON THE SAFE SIDE. -The wife and daughter of Col. J. B. Magrader left this City for Boston in the steamer Metropolis last night. Col. Magrader is the traite

who commanded the Rebels at Great Bethel. THE BLOCKADE AT NEW-ORLEANS. - A telegram to Mr. C. J. Sprague of this city, dated New-Orleans, June 14, stated that the ship Mamaroneck, for Liver-pool, crossed the bar on the 11th inst., at night. This ship had been previously reported as having been

Who was Jackson!—The Louisville Democrat says that "the man Jackson, who killed Col. Ella-worth, was originally from Washington County, Ky., and resided near Springfield for some years. He was younger brother to Dr. Jackson, who lived at the Pope farm, and the same man who once had an un-pleasant difficulty with Priest Jarboe, of St. Rose. Most of our Kentucky readers will recollect Jackson from this description.

THE TREASON IN MISSOURI.

OPERATIONS OF GOV. JACKSON.

Gen. Lyon Marches to the

GOV. JACKSON RUNS AWAY.

Gov. Jackson Trembling-Treason in the Interior about to be Crushed,

Sr. Louis, Wednesday, June 12, 1861. Gov. Jackson, having obtained through a friend, the assurance of Gen. Lyon that he would be safe until the 12th (to-day), visited this city yesterday, and had an interview with Gen. Lyon and Col. Blair. The professed object of the consultation on the part of Gov. Jackson was to make some arrangement whereby the public peace might be preserved, without keeping the whole State in constant suspense and uncertainty between hope and fear. Both parties agreed that this was desirable, but when they came to talk over details, they were as wide apart as Lloyd Garrison and L. W. Spratt on the morality of Slavery. The Governor wished the Federal troops kept in St. Louis, and the United States Reserve Home Guard-organized by authority of the War departmentdisbanded, and on his part he guaranteed a cessation of all further efforts to organize the State troops under the odious military bill, the protection of Union men everywhere in Missouri, and the exercise of all the power at his command to prevent any outrages on loyal citizens. Gen. Lyon declined to accede to this demand. The most that the Federal authorities would pledge themselves to do was to cooperate with the State authorities in enforcing the laws of the United States, and of the State where the latter are in conflict with the former, and to assist the local officers in protecting the property and lives of all law abiding citizens without distinction of party. It was properly represented that to disarm the reserves would invite lawlessness. Gen-Lyon offered to become responsible for their conduct, and in event they committed any outrages to punish them severely. It is needless to repeat what the telegraph has already told you. The interview ended in mnoke, and matters stand precisely where they did before the parties met.

Gen. Price was the mouthpiece of the Governo throughout the interview. The latter official kept silent nearly all the time it lasted, and apparently did not wish to connect himself personally to anything. One fact came out, however, which goes to vindicate Gen. Harney, and fix eternal disgrace upon Gen. Price. Pending the negotiation, the subject of the Military bill passed at the late secret session of the Legislature cam up. Price was reproached for the activity of the efforts to organize the State Guard under that bil, contrary to the agreement made with Gen. Harney. Price denied that he had had any understanding with Harney in regard to suspending the organization of the State Guard under that bill. He went thus far, when General Lyon produced an original memorandum in the handwriting of Gen. Harney, with this indorsement: "Read to Gen. Price, in the presence of Maj. H. S. Turner, on the 21st of May." This memorandum stated that the only terms upon which Gen. Harney would listen to negotiations were the unconditional recognition of the military bill as a negaty, and the admission that it was antegonistic to the laws and Constitution of the United States. The current of the memorandum was that Gen. Harney required Gen. Price to give up all pretensions of organizing a State Guard under that bill. The reading of this document proved a cold bath for Price. He eat transfixed in his chair like a statue, and the parties in the room (there were two friends on each side present) all agree that Price was a convicted falsitier, and proved it by his looks. The breaking up took place in a few minutes, and at 5 p. m. the Governor and Gen. Price took their departure for Jefferson by a special train.

There is great relief felt by the public at large the Governor failed to entrap Gen. Lyon into any agreement at all. The failure of the miserable patchwork arranged by Harney and Price bas created distrust in any more agreements or truces. What the Secessionists are striving for in this State is to commit the Federal authorities to inaction! While thus idie the Secessionists are busily engaged in manufacturing secession sentiment and by threats of violence, driving Union men from every county in the State where they are strong enough themselves to raise a respectable war-cry. Gov. Jackson and his gang at Jefferson City are double-dyed traiters, and if the capture of Comp Jefferson City proof enough to hang a score of them would have been found. The consciousness of guilt led them at that time to burn packages of traitorous letters, and since then the evidences have been removed as far as possible from reach.

The traitors however are closely watched. The U. S. District Attorney is reported to have issued warrants for the arrest of a notorious traitor from St. Joseph, named Jeff. Thompson, a State Senator and late commander of a military encampment at that place. Thompson was one of those who seized the U. S. arms at the Liberty Arsenal in April last. Warrants are out for one Blennerhasset, formerly Clerk in the Post-Office, and a rank traiter. The nances of Gov. Jackson and Sterling Price are also mentioned in connection with warrants for the arrest of traiters. The U. S. District Court holds an extra term commencing on the 20th, and the Grand Jury, which meets at the same time, is expected to have some important work before it. The evidences have been collecting for some time past. There is nothing the loyal citizens of St. Louis desire so much as the honor of hanging the first convicted traitor caught in the present crussde against the Government. When we do hang one of them, you may stake your existence it will be well

Our country friends who are cowed down by the threats of violence and oppression used by the Secessionists, are not wholly forgotten by their sympathizers in this city. Through the instrumentality of Gon. Lyon and Col. Blazz, arrangements have been made for arming Home Guards, composed of undoubted Unionists, in all parts of the State. The organization of companies has been perfected, and the men swern in at St. Joseph, Kansas City, and Hannibal, already. The next step will be to send Minie muskets and ammunition, under an escort of regulars, to Warsaw, Benton County, and to Springfield, Greene County where there are numerous Union-loving citizens ready to take up arms and fight the traitors on their own seil. We hear that the Southeast is coming around all right under the persuasive influence of a few thouannd suggestive bayonets at Bird's Point and Cairo. Lexington is one of the places that deserves to be visited. It is situated on the Missouri river, in Lafayette County, and will be remembered as a wicked place in the time of the Kansos troubles. There is a maerity of Secessionists in the tewn, and they have driven out all the timid Union men they can scare. It is the fifth largest town in the State, and will soon be

In order to effectually carry out the plane hald down for the future, circulars have been prepared and sent to every county in the State advising loyal citizens that competent legal amberity prenounce the military bill possed by the Logislature anconstitutional, and asking information as to the condition, probable numbers, means of defense possessed by, and other particulars of the loyal citizens of each county. The circular advises the immediate formation of Union Clube, even if small in number, and the enrollment of the names of all citizens who are in favor of sustaining the United States Government and ilag in Missouri-assuring all who participate in such an organization that they shall have aid and crotection. This circular will have one good

effect if no other, it will show the loyal cith eus of the country that their more powerful friends in Nt. Louis

are watching their interests zealously.

The arcenal shops are turning out minié bullets an rifled muskets at a rapid rate. The shops are run ,all night and day and can supply 34,000 bullets and alter eighty smooth bore to rifled muskets per day.

GOV. JACKSON'S INCENDIARY FLIGHT—
DESTRUCTION OF BRIDGES.

From The St. Louis Tensormet of June 13.

Advices reached us yesterday that Gov. Jackson, on his return to Jefferson City, on Toesday night, caused the destruction of the Gasconsde and Osage Railroad bridges. A dispatch to this effect was received at the arsenal yesterday morning, and by the last evening's train on the Pacific Railroad, we learn, positively, that the Gasconade bridge was destroyed by fire yesterday train on the Facine Railroad, we learn, positively, some the Gascomade bridge was destroyed by fire yeaterday morning. The cutting of the telegraph wires by the same vandal hand, leaves us without any reliable ad-vices from points on the railroad, above the Gasconade, and from Jefferson City. There was a rumor at Her-mann, well credited at that place, that the Osage bridge had also been burned. It is not doubted in this city, that both stratures are exitively destroyed.

city, that also been buried. It is not described in city, that both structures are entirely destroyed.

We learn that just before starting from the city on Tuesday evening, on the special train, Gov. Jackson gave his solemn word of honor to Mr. Taylor, President of the Pacific Railroad, that he did not intend to harm any of the bridges or do any damage to the read. Gov. Jackson's list of crimes is now truly appalling.

Gov. Jackson's list of crimes is now truly appalling. He stands before the country as a coward, a fiar, an incendiary, and a traitor. Can he, will he, be permitted to escape the gallows? The scoundrel was gibbering with fear during his stay in our city, though the assurances of protection from Gen. Lyon were most ample. He, no doubt, took the special train with the belief that a detachment of United States troops were to follow immediately in his rear, and arrest him directly on his arrival at Jefferson City. Craven and perfidious himself, he supposed others are governed by rectly on his arrival at Jefferson City. Craven and peridious himself, he supposed others are governed by the same vices. It is bad enough to be a rebel, but to be a miserable coward to boot, is reaching a depth of degradation until now unexplored. Well may the Missouri Secessionists hang their heads for shame, for their leader in the hour of their need proves himself to the world a feeble and yet ruthless dastard.

His aharm was, no doubt, fully shared by his Major-General, Sterling Price; and we are disposed to believe that this distinguished officer was an accomplice in yesterday's barbarism. It is reasonable, at any rate, to conclude, knowing the influence of General Price over Gov. Jackson, that these acts of incendiarism would not have been committed without his sanction.

The St. Louis Republican a quasi Secession paper, mays of this affair:

"When the Osage bridge was damaged, early in the

When the Osage bridge was damaged, early in the when the chage or long was danked, explained that month, under circumstances very similar, by order of the same official, there was a general disposition to overlock the indiscretion. It was done at a moment of great excitement, when members of the Legislature as well as others occupying official stations, were almost beside themselves with frenzy, and to give an order for the destruction of the bridge and to carry

an order for the destruction of the bringe and to carry it out was the work of a moment. In the present case, without any of the surroundings which seemed to justify that outrage on the public property, Gov. Jackson appears to have lost all judgment, all respect for his position, and to have been heedless of the damage which he was doing. There is no apology for his conduct. He had no right to expect that he would be followed by United States troops for the purpose of executing any writ against him.

If a writ was in existence at all, feeling secure of his innocence of all treusonable intent against the United States government, he ought to have waited

third States government, he ought to have waited the service of civil process, and given bail to answer the charge. But instead of doing this, either with a design to arouse the popular feeling, or to give him time to escope from Jefferson City, he puts into execution a deliberately conceived plan to destroy the property of the State, and orders that it shall be carried out. We do not know what Governor Jackson. ried out. We do not know what Governor Jackson may have done that he should stand in such awe of the process of the United States courts, and of milita-men who have been threatening to visit different par of the State, but we can see, as yet, no justificat for this wabton destruction of property.

A DEEP VEIN OF TREASON DISCOVERED.

From The St. Lowis Democrat, 13th.
The United States authorities at the Arsenal, and the United States Marshal of this District, have for weeks pust been advised of attempts to enlist in this city re-croix for the rebel army. It was chiefly this fact that led to the detention of the steamer John H. Dickey, on board of which Capt. George and other well known Seces-sionists had embarked. The mass of the recruits, howslowists bad embarked. The mass of the recruits, however, whom it was then hoped to intercept, had left the previous evening on the L.M.R.R. K. Since then the vigilance of the officers has been increased—and the result was the information that a party of recruits, some twenty in number, were to go down the river on the steamer Platte Valley, Monday night. This vessel was the same from which six horses, suspected as designed for the enemy, were taken by the Government a day or two since. At 74 o clock Monday night the Platte Valley was brought to while about passing the Duncan's Island battery. The first gun from the battery is said to have been at once answered by the boat's whistle; but the response was not heard, doubtless on account of the violence of the storm which was then raging. A second gun, a shell, was then fired, then raging. A second gun, a shell, was then fired, and a third before it was perceived that the boat was

From some two hundred passengers on board, the United States Marshal and his deputies selected sixteen against whom there was believed to be such evidence as to warrant arrest. They were taken in custody and removed, with their baggage, to the Amenal stemmer Iaran. The Platte Velley was then subjected to the usual search for goods contraband of war, but none were found. The vessel was then permitted to go on way, and the prisoners proceeded on the Intan to Arsenal, where, at about 10 p. m., they were

the Arsenal, where, at about 16 p. m., they were placed in the guard-house.

Their names are as follows: J. H. Lewis, John Schmidt, Benjamin Bruttas, D. C. Burbridge, Jere-miah Wetzell, William Cannon, W. H. Rhodes, F. C. Martin, John P. Bull, Edmond A. Pignero, Charles B. Smith, Edward Blennerhassett, Col. Wm. J. Freston, John Cony, Frederick Baner, and Thomas Bennett.

The bacrage of these parties was vectorlay after.

The baggage of these parties was, vesterday after-neon, searched on board the Intan, and whatever documen's tended to implicate the owners in hostility to the United States Government, were retained. With thirteen of the prisoners, nothing of a suniciently positive teen of the prisoners, nothing of a sunctently positive and pertinent nature on which to base a legal prosecution could be found, although mest, if not all of them, evidently sympathized strongly with treason. They were, therefore, offered their discharge upon condition of swearing, in good saids and without mental reservation, to obey the laws of the United States, not to give aid or consiert to the enemy, and not to bear arms against the Cuited States during the civil war. They rendly agreed to the terms, and professed to take the cath with houses and sincere intent to live on to it.

readily agreed to the terms, and protocred to take the cath with honest and sincere intent to live up to it.

Colonel Preston. Binner-baseott, and Figuero were detained, and will probably be subjected to an accusation of treaton. Each of them is well known in the

O. W. Barrett, brother of the late Congressman Barrett, was arrested yesterday in the city United States Marshal for alleged treason. I United States Marshal for alleged treason. It is caid that proofs against him are strong, and that other prominent individuals are seriously involved in the same charge. Up to last night Mr. Farrett remained in special custody of the United States Marshal. At II o clock this forences he will be brought before United States Commissioner Hickment for preliminary examination. The other prisoners will be brought up from the Amenal, and arrangued at the same time.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Sr. Louis, Saturday, June 15, 1861. Two 6-pounders and about 200 balls, manufactured at Hamribal, Mo., were captured by a company of Home Guard, under Lieut. Crandall, near the town of Linmens, on the night of the 12th and returned to Hannibal by raffrond. The cannon were en route to Chillicothe r the use of the Secresionists.

The Democrat learns that 2,500 troops are encamped.

Two Iowa regiments, under Col. Curtis, and a battal-

ion of Illinois Volunteers from Quincy, are expected to form a junction with Gen. Lyon at Jefferson City to-Two companies of Col. Brown's regiment (Reserve

Corps), went out on the North Missouri Kaliroud yes-terday to protect the bridges on that route. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 15, 1961.

The capital of Missouri was taken possession of at 2 e clock this afternoon, on the arrival of the steamer Satan, by five companies of Col. Blair's regiment of Missouri volunteers, under command of Lieutenaut-Col. Andrews, and a company of regular Artillery under Capt. Totten, all under command of Brigadier-Gen. Lyon. The balance of the force remained on board of the J. C. Swan until further orders.

A company of regulars, under Major Corant, thornighly searched the country for contraband articles and found some wheels and other parts of artillery carriages. No violence was offered, but, on the contrary the boats containing the Federal troops were received with enthusiastic cheers by a large concourse of the

Gov. Jackson and the other leading Secessionist left here on the steamer White Cloud at 4 o'clock on

the afternoon of the 13th inst. Much disappointment was manifested by the troops on finding that the enemy had fied. The officers, however, expressed no surprise, they having been previously informed of the

The troops under Lieut.-Col. Andrew are now occupying the State House. One or two houses have been arched for Secession flags, but none have been found.

A BRUSH WITH JEFF. DAVIS'S PIRATES.

A Robel Privateer Captured.

HER ARRIVAL AT THIS PORT.

Her Crew in Irons on the Minnesota.

The schooner Savannah, Midshipman McCook corsmanding, from Charleston, 4 days, has just arrived, having the Stars and Stripes flying over the Secession flag. The schooner was captured by the United States brig Perry, about 60 miles outside Charleston Harbor. She was formerly a pilot boat at that port, is schooner rigged, of 54 tuns burden, and has an 18-pounder pivot gun amidships. She had been out from Charleston about 36 hours previous to her capture. During her cruise she had captured the brig Joseph of Rockland, who was sent into Georgetown, S. C. The Savannah was brought to this port by Midshipman McCook and prize crew of United States ship Minnesota. Her erew, about 30 in number, were put in irons on beard the Minneaota. The Savannah will anchor off the Battery.

Our reporter boarded the Savannah last evening, and from Isaac Seeds, acting mate, and one of the crew put on board from the Minnesota, learns some additional particulars. He was in Charleston at the time she was fitting out, and saw her lying at ancher off Fort Samter on the 3ist May. She went to sea on Sunday, 3d June, and the next day fell in with the brig Joseph of Rockland, Maine, from Cardenae, Cuba, with a cargo of sugar consigned to Welch & Co., Philadelphia. The Savannah set her colors so as to deceive the Joseph, and the latter hove to and her captain went aboard the piratical craft, under the impression that she was in distress. No sooner had he done so than the captain of the Savannah said, Your vessel is taken as a prize under the authority of the Confederate States." Eight men were pu aboard the Joseph, and they were directed to take her and the crew to the nearest port, which was that of Georgetown, S. C. This occurred about the middle of the afternoon. Soon after the Savannah and Joseph parted company, the brig Perry, a man-of-war, hove in sight, a little north of the Hole in the Wall; but as her guns were run back, her portholes closed, and the vessel otherwise purposely guised, she was mistaken for a merchantman, and the pirates, flushed with their recent success, and with so aviting a prospect of plunder before them, full of great expectations, made all sail for the supposed prize. They had got within a mile of the brig before they discovered their blunder, when they put about, more anxious to escape than they had been before to make the seizure. The Perry at once gave chase, and fired several shots, four of which were returned by the 18pounder of the Savannah. Two of the shots from the Parry went through the foresail of the pilot-beat; the shots of the Savannah did not take effect. The next occurence was the surrender of the pirates, who were taken on board the Perry, and were subsequently transferred to the Minnesota, lying off Charleston, where they were put in irons. The Minnesota put a prize crew of seven upon the Savannah, Midshipman McCook commanding, and they brought her to New-York, anchoring off the Battery about 3 o'clock yester-

lay afternoon.

The number that originally shipped on the Savannah was thirty-two, but eight deserted before she put to sen. There were, therefore, twenty-four abourd when the Joseph was captured, and eight having been transferred to her, leaves sixteen in irons on the Minnesota. One, however, is on the Savannah. He says that he belongs to this city, and was impressed into the service; which is not improbable. The 18-pound swivle amidships looks quite formidable. There is a large quantity of shot and shell, grape and cannister aboard. The pirates were beside armed with cutlasses, knives, pistals, muskets, rifles, &c. The cabin, in fact, is the very picture of a piratical den, with these death-doing iestruments hanging up about the walls. They had also a quantity of handcuits for prisoners. Her owner is said to be McDonald, formerly one of the pilots of the Spofford & Tileston line of Charleston steamers, known in New-York. Capt. Baker was the ender of the pirates.

Mr. Seeds was in Charleston for some time provious the fitting out of the Savannah, and found it very difficult to get away. He finally got aboard a vessel bound for Nassau, New-Providence. But the blockeding vessel, the Minnesota, made her put back and discharge cargo. Mr. Seeds, however, being an experienced seaman, got himself transferred to the Minsets. Mr. S. states that the people of Charleston begin o talk in quite a subdued tone in regard to the war. Business is stagmant. Butter was worth 874 cents a sound, and lead 674 cents. Beef was only 18 cents. The main excitement was in regard to privateering and the old elaver, the brig Echo, was fitting out for this purpose. She was mounted with several guns. Citizens go into this business and make a joint stock operation of it. Mr. R. W. Williams had taken \$1,000 worth of stock in the Echo.

It was reported that the Perry had recuptured the meph; but this in his confirmation.

LOCAL MILITARY MATTERS.

CARL SCHURZ'S CAVALRY REGIMENT. The seven companies of this regiment which bave been raised in this State-mostly in this city-will probably be mustered into the service this week and go into camp immediately. The authorities at Washngton have ratified the transfer of the Coloneley made by Mr. Schurz to Col. Andrew T. McReynolds, and ormally accepted the regiment. The Government ing able to furnish arms only, calls upon the State nd upon patriotic citizens to supply horses, uniforms

and camp equipments to the men.

Much interest has been felt in this regiment by the citizens of this city, who have offered to furnish money and horses to enable them to take the field. At a enceting of the regiment, held on Friday evening, Messrs. Bailey, Adams and Wilmarth were appointed a amittee to receive subscriptions and donations. Mr. Wilmarth represents the three German companies in this city, and Messrs. Bailey and Adams the regiment at large. The regiment consists of three Pennsylvania ompanies, two Ohio companies, and seven companies from this State. Four of these latter companies ar Americans, having their headquarters at Palace Garden, and the remainder are Germans.

The want of cavalry to contend against the mounted Robel scouts in Virginia is severely telt, and the generals in command of different divisions of the army have mplored the Union Defense Committee to send them mounted men. As the Committee have not the necesary funds to equip the cavalry regiment, a call will be ade upon our citizens for the requisite "material

The western companies are already supplied with porces and equipments, the State authorities having taken the matter in hand, and the men are new drilling in camp. A few more good men are wanted to com-plete the New-York companies, and young, ablebodied persons, who are experienced horsemen, will be accepted, on applying at Palace Garden, at No. 648

Broadway, or at No. 43 Courtlandt street.

DEPOT OF VOLUNTEERS—GEN. VATES.

It will be seen by the following order that all the

volunteer forces at this dopot are to be equipped an armed with all possible speed, and sent forward ones to the sent of war. Gen. Yates hopes that the froops mustered into the United States service with the sent forward by the end of this week. It will necessary to urge the snall-pace of the State authorities to an increased velocity ere this end can be at timed within the time appointed:

General Header-arters, Adventigue 14, 1861.

GREERAL HEADQUARTERS, ADJUTANT-GREERAL EST.

Extract from Special Orders No. 25%.—"2. As all the Bag ments of Volunters are to take the sheld at the satisfiest day years. The same of the

SECOND REGIMENT SCOTT LIFE GUARD.
FIRST DIVISION NEW YORK VOLCYBERS, HEADQUARTERS, J.
NEW YORK, June 15, 1001.
Col. J. H. H. W. RD, 3th Regiment N. Y. V.
SIR: The following dispatch has just been received
ALBAYT—TO Major General Dix.
SPREIAL ORDER No. 271.—Major General Dix will order to
3th Regiment New York State Volunteers to proceed on the
18th inst. to Washington via Harrisburg, and report to the for
retary of War. By order of the Command—rin-Chast.
(Signed)

Adjutant General. st been received

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT—MAJOR EATON.
A requisition was yester sy upon Major Eston.
Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A., for the subsistence of five companies of the Mozart Regiment, Col.
Cocks, which were mustered into the United States service vesterday. COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT-GENERAL

WELCH.

WELCH.

A requisition for arms and equipments for the 2M Regiment Volunteers, Col. W. Phelpe, jr., of the Troy ranch of the Albany Depot, was made yesterday upon the Commissary General's Department. This makes tweaty-five regiments of volunteers, and thir teen militia regiments, equipped wholly or in part by Gen Welch since the commencement of hostilitias.

THE N. Y. 69TH TO THE LADIDS.

The officers and men of Company A of the 69th Regiment N. Y. S. M., now at Camp Corceran, va., gratefully acknowledge the receipt of four dwen gray flannel shirts (the kind gift of Mrs. Lewis Francis of East Twenty seventh street), with a pocket-handkerchief and thread and needles in the pocket of each shirt—all of the best material. shirt-all of the best material.

THE NEW-YORK LADIES' RELIEF UNION.

The New-York Ladies Relief Union continues to hold its meetings doily in the lecture-room of the Church of the Paritans. They solicit donations of gray finance for the manufacture of shirts, pockethandkerchiefs, needles, thread, and other articles onch as are valuable to the soldiers in camp. Donations of money will also be gratefully received. Address Mrs. Habsted, First Directress. No. 18 West Seventeauth street: or Mrs. (Rev.) S. R. Davis, Treasurer, No. 18 East Twenty-eighth street, New-York.

The members of this Union represent the various religious denominations, and meet daily to do their work of preparing garments for the soldiers who have gone, and are to go to the field of battle in behalf of the Government and the Union.

THE PRESIDENT'S LIPE GUARD.

Nearly all the officers of this organization second from the regiment, taking the few men that have been recruited with them. The officers are about to organize a regiment to be called the Union Defense Volunteers.

WASHINGTON VOLUNTEERS, COL. INNES. THE NEW-YORK LADIES' RELIEF UNION.

WASHINGTON VOLUNTEERS, COL. INNES. WASHINGTON VOLUNTEERS, COL. INNES.

Five companies of this regiment were yesterday inspected by Dr. A. B. Mott, and the medical inspection
will be completed on Monday, when the regiment will
be mastered into the service of the United States, by Capt. Hayman.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE-COLONEL VAN

BUREN.

Three regiments were yesterday paid off at this office, namely: 38th Regiment Volunteers, Col. J. H. Hobart Ward, \$9,500; 1sth Regiment, Col. J. no. Quade, \$6,000, and the 28th, Col. W. Donnelly, \$4,700. Total disbursements to the present, \$108,100.

THE PARK BARRACKS.

The Park Barrack have a deserted appearance face

tal disbursements to the present, \$108,100.

THE PARK BARRACKS.

The Park Barracks have a deserted appearance Ance the departure of the greater number of the troops formerly quartered here. The cleaning process is going on with vigor. In a few days the quarters will be ready for the reception of soldiers.

PREACHING IN CAMP.

The Rev. L. C. Lockwood will preach to-day, at 11 o'clock, at Camp Lafayette, Salterville, five miles from Jersey City Ferry. The Anderson Zouaves, there quartered, being without a clasplain, highly appreciate the services performed under the austices of the Association. In the attentoon, at 3 o'clock, there will again be preaching, and in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, a Young Men's prayer-meeting.

THRETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

On behalf of the members of the 36th Regiment New York State Volunteers Cel. Charles H. fines commanding. I would here make an earnest appeal to the librait public of New-York and vicinity, for donations of clothing such as ablets, undershire, drawers sooks, bandaes, and other srickes necessary to a soldier's outili, not provided by the State. The regiment has had nothing or camparatively nothing, done for it thus far by any of the benevolent and charitable associations of New-York or elsewhere. It is in a very needy condition, and all gitts will be thankfully received, and all favors showe duly appreciated. All gifts intended for the regiment may be left at the barracks foot of Forty-mint street, North River, or at 1.6e Constitute of the process of these words are such as such as a constitute of the precise of these who will not pass medical examination, will be received.

more rectaits, to take the place of those who will not pass use cal examination, will be received.

The Rev. JOHN D. CARG'LL,

Chaplain 96th Regiment N. Y. S. Voluntes CORRECTIONS.

Hiram L. Couch is Lieutenant of Company I; in Col.

Townsend's regiment.
Charles G. Chandler is Captain of the St. Alban's Company of the 1st Vermont Regiment, which was in service at the battle of Great Bethel.

" Stare and Stripes," song, by Charles E. Hering. A well-composed lyric, lying well under the voice, and neatly accompanied. C. Brensing.

The Loss of Steamship Canadian.

Sr. Jonn's, N. F., Saturday, June 15, 1861. Immediately after the collision the Canadian's head arned shoreward, with steam on. In thirty-five minutes, when all hopes of reaching the shore with the hip were lost, the boats were lowered and sent away fall of people. Boat No. 8 upset, and all in her perished. Five minutes after the lowering of the boats, he ship went down bow-first with a heavy plunge in forty fathous of water, and drew down all that were on board except six, who were picked up, one of whom afterward died. At the time the ship went

lown there was a fearful explosion aft. The Captain's boat was about twenty feet from the ship when it sunk, and was nearly swamped. M. Davis, second officer, went down with the ship; also Mr. Panton, the mail officer, who was endeavoring to save the mails. Only seven mail bars were saved. The cabin passengers known to be lost are as follows: The Rev. Mr. Bloom, lady, and two children; Mr. Maybew, of Wisconsin, and Capt. Wyckman. Not less than twenty of the steerage passengers, six of the cabin, and ten of the crew were lost. The passengers uffered considerable, from sleeping in the hold of a salt laden French vessel. The agents here are making passengers on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Blount and two children, Mr. Mayhew

of Wisconsin, and a Danish or Swedish captain named Wickman, who greatly distinguished himself during the trying half hour previous to the sinking of the ship, went down with it. Mr. Panton lost his life through his great anxiety to save the mails. Mr. Davis, second officer, was lowering himself down from the skip when t sunk. The chief cook was on the fan of the screw. but jumped off, and was sucked down. Young Bainbridge of Osbawa went down with the ship, bus floated off, and was picked up insensible. He is well now. All the passengers saved are now comfortably stowed away here. Not an ounce of baggage was saved.

Large Fire at Bangor, Me.

Large Fire at Ranger. Me.

Basson, Mr., Saturday, June 15, 186t.

Late last night a fire broke out in the lumber storehouse of A. M. Roberts & Son, destroying all the lumber and a quantity of molasses in the sterebone, sand
also the lumber on the wharf and on the docks. The
fire spread and destroyed large quantities of lumber on
the adjoining wharves and docks. The property of
Biunt & Heudman, R. Davis, S. F. Hersey, Menander
& Pearson, Foster & Moore, J. M. and R. Hodgskins,
Nathan C. Ayer, Judson Pool and others, together
with several houses occupied by Irish families, were
also destroyed. Loss probably about \$50,000. The
fire was the work of an incendiary.